

Results

Table 1A: Percent of students who smoke cigarettes, Serbia, GYTS, 2003

Category	Ever Smoked Cigarettes, Even One or Two Puffs	Age of Initiation <10, Ever Smoked Cigarettes	Current Use	Current Cigarette Smokers who Smoke:	
			Cigarettes -- Total	Hand-rolled cigarettes	Manufactured cigarettes
Total	54.7 (±4.1)	31.3 (±4.4)	16.3 (±3.2)	10.9 (±3.3)	92.5 (±2.1)
Sex					
Boy	54.4 (±4.1)	35.0 (±5.2)	15.5 (±3.2)	13.1 (±3.9)	90.5 (±2.6)
Girl	55.2 (±5.6)	27.2 (± 4.8)	16.8 (±4.1)	8.6 (±4.2)	94.1 (±3.8)
Region					
Belgrade	56.5 (±5.8)	30.4 (±6.3)	15.6 (±4.5)	7.5 (±3.7)	92.5 (±4.1)
Urban	56.8 (±5.7)	29.7 (±6.3)	18.3 (±4.7)	10.9 (±4.7)	93.6 (±2.5)
Rural	46.7 (±10.1)	38.5 (±7.9)	11.4 (±6.2)	15.3 (±7.1)	87.4 (±6.1)

More than half (54.7%) of the respondents reported ever having smoked cigarettes. Almost one-third (31.3%) reported initiating smoking before the age of 10 years (Table 1A). Among current smokers, 16.3% smoke cigarettes with 9 in 10 of these (92.5%) smoking manufactured cigarettes. One in ten current smokers (10.9%) reported to have smoked hand-rolled cigarettes. There was no statistical difference between boys and girls or by region.

Table 1B: Percent of students who use other tobacco products, Serbia, GYTS, 2003

Category	Current Use				
	Other Tobacco Products – Total	Cigars	Chew, snuff, dip	Pipe	Any Current Tobacco Use – Cigarettes + Other
Total	7.1 (±1.2)	6.5 (±1.1)	0.8 (±0.3)	1.4 (±0.5)	16.9 (±3.2)
Sex					
Boy	6.6 (±1.3)	5.6 (±1.1)	0.7 (±0.3)	2.0 (±0.7)	16.2 (±3.1)
Girl	7.5 (±1.7)	7.3 (± 1.6)	0.8 (±0.5)	0.7 (±0.5)	17.2 (±3.9)
Region					
Belgrade	8.2 (±2.6)	7.5 (±2.3)	1.1* (±0.4)	1.1 (±0.6)	16.3 (±4.8)
Urban	7.4 (±1.7)	6.9 (±1.5)	0.7 (±0.5)	1.5 (±0.8)	18.6 (±4.6)
Rural	5.0 (±1.5)	4.4 (±1.5)	0.7 (±0.3)	1.3 (±0.5)	12.2 (±5.9)

Among current smokers, 7.1% reported using other tobacco products; 6.5% of “current smoker” students smoke cigars. The use of chew, snuff, and dip is very low (0.8% among current smokers) and 1.4% of current smokers reported to have smoked a pipe (Table 1B). Boys (2.0%) were significantly more likely than girls (0.7%) to smoke tobacco in a pipe. There was no statistical difference by region.

Table 1C: Percent of students reporting smoking dependency and susceptibility, Serbia, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent of current smokers who always have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning	Percent of never smokers likely to initiate smoking during the next year
Total	15.6 (± 5.7)	19.1 (± 2.0)
Sex		
Boy	17.1 (± 4.7)	16.6 (± 2.8)
Girl	13.9 (± 7.9)	22.0 (± 3.4)
Region		
Belgrade	18.4 (± 6.4)	16.6 (± 4.8)
Urban	17.2 (± 7.8)	18.4 (± 2.4)
Rural	11.4 (± 8.5)	23.0 (± 4.5)

For current smokers, 15.6% reported that they always have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning (Table 1C). Almost 1 in 5 never smokers (19.1 %) stated that they will likely initiate smoking sometime during the next year. There was no statistical difference between boys and girls or by region.

Table 2: School Curriculum, Serbia, GYTS, 2003

Category	During past school year, percent had class where taught dangers of smoking	During past school year, percent had class where discussed reasons why people their age smoke	During past school year, percent had class where taught about the effects of smoking
Total	62.0 (± 2.9)	40.9 (± 2.9)	56.7 (± 2.5)
Sex			
Boy	61.1 (± 3.6)	38.9 (± 3.9)	56.5 (± 3.4)
Girl	63.2 (± 2.9)	42.6 (± 3.3)	56.9 (± 3.3)
Region			
Belgrade	57.8 (± 3.5)	39.5 (± 3.5)	56.5 (± 3.8)

Urban	63.0 (±4.5)	41.1 (±4.5)	56.8 (±3.4)
Rural	63.5 (±5.5)	42.0 (±4.7)	56.7 (±5.8)

Almost two-thirds (62.0%) of students were taught in classes about the dangers of smoking during past school year, and just over 4 in 10 (40.9%) had a class that discussed reasons why people their age smoke. More than half of the students (56.7%) had classes that taught about the effects of smoking (Table 2). There is no statistical difference between boys and girls or by region.

Table 3: Cessation, Serbia, GYTS, 2003

Category	Current Smokers		
	Percent desire to stop	Percent tried to stop this year	Received Help/Advice to Stop Smoking
Total	54.4 (±6.7)	77.8 (±4.9)	66.6 (±4.7)
Sex			
Boy	55.6 (±6.6)	78.6 (±6.7)	67.3 (±6.5)
Girl	53.4 (±10.3)	77.4 (±7.0)	66.8 (±7.3)
Region			
Belgrade	45.5 (±7.9)	72.7 (±7.4)	67.2 (±6.1)
Urban	57.4 (±9.3)	78.1 (±6.8)	66.5 (±6.8)
Rural	54.1 (±13.2)	85.2 (±5.4)	66.1 (±6.7)

Over half (54.4 %) of current smokers indicated they would like to stop smoking and more than three-quarters of them (77.8%) reported having tried to stop during the past year and failed (Table 3). There is no statistical difference between boys and girls or by region.

Table 4A: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, Serbia, GYTS, 2003

Category	Exposed to smoke in their home		Exposed to smoke from father in their home		Exposed to smoke from mother in their home		Exposed to smoke from sister/brother in their home		Exposed to smoke from best friend in their home		Exposed to smoke from others in their home	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	96.4 (±1.1)	98.4 (±0.6)	61.0 (±2.6)	69.4 (±4.8)	50.4 (±3.0)	62.7 (±5.1)	16.3 (±2.7)	48.6 (±4.8)	24.3 (±3.3)	73.5 (±5.4)	93.1 (±1.4)	93.9 (±2.4)
Sex												
Boy	95.0 (±1.6)	99.3 (±1.0)	58.2 (±3.7)	71.5 (±6.6)	51.1 (±3.6)	59.0 (±6.6)	16.2 (±4.1)	46.6 (±7.4)	25.2 (±4.1)	72.4 (±5.4)	90.1 (±2.4)	95.7 (±2.4)
Girl	98.0 (±1.1)	97.9 (±1.2)	63.2 (±3.9)	66.8 (±8.4)	49.2 (±5.2)	65.9 (±7.5)	16.8 (±3.3)	48.8 (±9.6)	23.6 (±4.3)	74.4 (±8.5)	96.0 (±1.6)	92.3 (±4.3)
Region												
Belgrade	96.2 (±1.6)	99.3 (±1.2)	56.2 (±4.5)	65.6 (±10.0)	48.6 (±5.0)	71.2 (±6.7)	16.6 (±2.5)	43.5 (±7.5)	17.7 (±4.2)	71.5 (±5.8)	92.0 (±2.4)	95.4 (±2.3)
Urban	97.2 (±1.6)	97.9 (±0.9)	62.0 (±3.7)	69.8 (±6.5)	51.7 (±4.6)	60.6 (±7.1)	17.1 (±4.6)	51.2 (±6.8)	27.5 (±5.1)	75.0 (±7.7)	94.6 (±2.0)	93.4 (±3.6)
Rural	94.7 (±2.1)	99.3 (±1.2)	62.5 (±5.3)	73.1 (±3.9)	48.8 (±3.9)	60.8 (±11.2)	14.1 (±2.0)	43.4 (±6.4)	21.9 (±5.1)	69.8 (±5.4)	90.5 (±3.3)	94.2 (±3.3)

Over 9 in 10 students (96.4 % never smokers; 98.4% current smokers) are exposed to smoke in their home (Table 4A). For never smokers, over 6 in ten (61.0%) are exposed to smoke in the home from the father; for current smokers, this rises to almost 7 in 10 (69.4%). Just of half of never smokers (50.4%) are exposed to tobacco smoke as a result of the mother smoking at home; over 6 in 10 current smokers (62.7%) are exposed to tobacco smoke as a result of the mother smoking at home. Current smokers were almost three times more likely to be exposed to tobacco smoke from a sibling smoking at home (48.6% of current smokers versus 16.3% of never smokers are exposed to environmental tobacco smoke as a result of a brother or sister smoking in the home). The same pattern held true for exposure to tobacco smoke from friends smoking in the home, with over 7 in 10 current smokers (73.5%) stating that they had been exposed to second hand smoke from best friends

smoking in the home; just over 2 in 10 never smokers (24.3%) stated that they had been exposed to second hand smoke from best friends smoking in the home. For both never smokers and current smokers, the exposure to environmental tobacco smoke as a result of “other people” smoking in their homes was extremely high (93.1% for never smokers; 93.9% for current smokers). There was no statistical difference between boys and girls or by region.

Table 4B: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, Serbia, GYTS, 2003

Category	Exposed to smoke from others in public places		Percent think smoking should be banned from public places		Definitely think smoke from others is harmful to them	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	87.0 (± 2.2)	96.5 (± 1.6)	88.1 (± 1.3)	43.2 (± 8.4)	55.5 (± 4.1)	30.3 (± 4.7)
Sex						
Boy	85.2 (± 2.9)	93.9 (± 3.1)	89.1 (± 2.3)	45.8 (± 9.5)	57.8 (± 5.8)	32.7 (± 4.6)
Girl	88.7 (± 2.7)	99.5 (± 0.6)	87.0 (± 2.2)	41.0 (± 8.8)	53.1 (± 5.3)	27.5 (± 7.2)
Region						
Belgrade	87.6 (± 3.6)	98.1 (± 1.7)	87.2 (± 2.9)	39.3 (± 7.1)	56.5 (± 3.6)	28.1 (± 6.9)
Urban	88.0 (± 3.5)	96.7 (± 2.1)	87.8 (± 1.7)	41.5 (± 11.9)	53.9 (± 5.9)	30.1 (± 6.5)
Rural	84.1 (± 3.0)	93.4 (± 4.7)	89.6 (± 2.6)	57.2 (± 13.2)	58.5 (± 10.0)	34.2 (± 9.7)

Current smokers (96.5 %) were significantly more likely than never smokers (87.0%) to be exposed to smoke in public places (Table 4B). On the other hand, never smokers (88.1%) were significantly more likely, by a ratio of almost 2 to 1, than current smokers (43.2%) to think smoking should be banned in public places; and never smokers (55,5%) were significantly more likely than current smokers (30,3%) to think smoke from others is harmful to them. There was no statistically significant difference between boys and girls, or by region.

Table 5: Knowledge and Attitudes, Serbia, GYTS, 2003

Category	Think boys who smoke have more friends		Think girls who smoke have more friends		Think smoking makes boys look more attractive		Think smoking makes girls look more attractive	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	11.2 (± 2.2)	10.8 (± 3.6)	10.0 (± 2.2)	10.0 (± 4.1)	8.0 (± 2.1)	19.6 (± 4.7)	5.0 (± 1.6)	11.4 (± 2.4)
Sex								
Boy	11.2 (± 3.2)	10.9 (± 3.6)	10.0 (± 2.6)	10.9 (± 3.6)	9.8 (± 3.4)	20.7 (± 4.6)	5.2 (± 1.8)	14.9 (± 3.9)
Girl	11.1 (± 3.2)	10.7 (± 5.4)	9.8 (± 2.7)	8.8 (± 6.8)	6.0 (± 1.7)	18.3 (± 6.8)	4.5 (± 1.7)	7.8 (± 3.3)
Region								
Belgrade	9.7 (± 1.9)	11.0 (± 4.4)	9.1 (± 2.6)	9.4 (± 4.2)	6.7 (± 1.8)	20.4 (± 4.4)	3.4 (± 2.1)	12.1 (± 5.1)
Urban	11.9 (± 2.8)	10.2 (± 4.9)	9.8 (± 2.5)	9.6 (± 5.9)	7.8 (± 3.1)	17.9 (± 6.6)	4.7 (± 2.2)	8.5 (± 2.8)
Rural	10.7* (± 6.2)	13.4 (± 7.1)	11.3 (± 6.7)	12.2 (± 6.0)	9.5 (± 4.7)	26.5 (± 7.7)	6.8 (± 3.5)	24.7 (± 7.0)

Attitudes concerning young people who smoke having more friends than non-smokers did not differ very much between never smokers and current smokers (11.2% for never smokers; 10.8% for current smokers) (Table 5). In contrast, current smokers were significantly more likely than never smokers to think boys who smoke are more attractive (19.6% for current smokers vs. 8.0% for never smokers). A similar pattern was noticed in terms of the proportion of current smokers and never smokers who think that girls who smoke are more attractive (11.4% for current smokers vs. 5.0% for never smokers). There was no significant difference between boys and girls or across regions.

Table 6A: Media and Advertising, Serbia, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Television	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Billboards	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages in Newspapers or Magazines	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages at Sports Events, Fairs, Concerts or Community Events
Total	84.1 (±2.1)	52.1 (±2.5)	59.4 (±2.5)	69.7 (±2.3)
Sex				
Boy	84.2 (±2.5)	55.2 (±2.9)	60.7 (±3.2)	70.5 (±2.8)
Girl	83.8 (±2.4)	49.0 (±3.1)	58.3 (±3.7)	69.0 (±2.8)
Region				
Belgrade	83.8 (±2.8)	63.5 (±5.0)	61.4 (±1.9)	71.1 (±4.0)
Urban	83.6 (±3.1)	49.1 (±3.3)	57.6 (±3.8)	68.8 (±3.0)
Rural	85.7 (±4.7)	49.6 (±7.3)	62.6 (±5.9)	71.2 (±5.9)

More than 8 in 10 (84.1%) of all students (never and current smokers) said they had seen anti-smoking media messages on TV. Almost 7 in ten (69.7%) said they had seen anti-tobacco messages at public events; 59.4% in newspapers or magazines; and 52.1% on billboards (Table 6A). Anti-smoking messages on billboards were significantly higher in Belgrade (63.5%) than other regions. There was no significant difference between boys and girls.

Table 6B: Media and Advertising, Serbia, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages on Television	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages on Billboards	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages on Newspapers/Magazines	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages at Community Events/Social Gatherings
Total	89.8 (± 1.7)	70.7 (± 3.5)	80.4 (± 1.4)	61.7 (± 3.5)
Sex				
Boy	90.3 (± 1.9)	71.3 (± 4.0)	78.9 (± 1.9)	60.8 (± 3.6)
Girl	89.6 (± 2.3)	70.1 (± 4.4)	82.5 (± 1.8)	62.7 (± 4.0)
Region				
Belgrade	92.1 (± 2.1)	80.7 (± 4.3)	84.4 (± 3.4)	86.8 (± 2.8)
Urban	88.8 (± 2.7)	71.7 (± 4.7)	79.8 (± 1.8)	81.0 (± 4.5)
Rural	90.4 (± 2.2)	57.7 (± 9.7)	78.2 (± 3.0)	78.3 (± 2.9)

Almost 9 in 10 students (89.8%) said that they had been exposed to pro-tobacco messages on TV. Just over 8 in 10 students (80.4%) stated that they had been exposed to pro-tobacco messages in newspapers or magazines; 70.7% on billboards; and 61.7% at social events (Table 6B). Exposure to pro-tobacco messages on billboards was significantly higher in Belgrade than in other regions. There was no statistically significant difference between boys and girls.

Table 6C: Media and Advertising, Serbia, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Who Had Object With a Cigarette Brand Logo On It		Percent Offered a Free Cigarettes by a Tobacco Company	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	22.8 (±1.7)	39.7 (±3.2)	18.0 (±2.7)	25.2 (±4.1)
Sex				
Boy	24.9 (±4.1)	43.3 (±3.6)	20.5 (±4.3)	29.2 (±8.8)
Girl	21.1 (±3.5)	36.3 (±7.0)	15.5 (±3.0)	21.5 (±6.6)
Region				
Belgrade	25.4 (±2.5)	46.0 (±7.3)	20.8 (±3.0)	22.8 (±6.5)
Urban	21.1* (±2.6)	37.6 (±4.0)	18.5 (±4.5)	24.5 (±5.8)
Rural	24.7 (±3.1)	41.1 (±7.6)	14.5 (±2.1)	32.3 (±9.3)

One in five (22.8%) never smokers and almost 4 in 10 current smokers (39.7%) reported having in their possession an object with a cigarette brand logo on it (Table 6C). Almost one in 5 never smokers (18.0%) and a quarter of current smokers (25.2%) reported having been offered a free cigarette by a tobacco company representative. There was no significant difference between boys and girls, or by region.

Table7: Access and Availability, Serbia GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Current Smokers who Usually Smoke at Home	Percent Current Smokers who Purchased Cigarettes in a Store	Percent Current Smokers Who Bought Cigarettes in a Store Who Were Not Refused Because of Their Age
Total	18.5 (± 3.2)	69.8 (± 6.4)	92.4 (± 3.2)
Sex			
Boy	13.7 (± 4.1)	71.0 (± 5.3)	88.4 (± 4.6)
Girl	21.8 (± 4.8)	68.8 (± 11.9)	97.4 (± 2.9)
Region			
Belgrade	15.0 (± 4.6)	73.5 (± 6.3)	93.1 (± 5.6)
Urban	19.6 (± 4.4)	70.3 (± 9.1)	92.3 (± 4.2)
Rural	17.9 (± 7.2)	61.3 (± 11.0)	91.0 (± 9.5)

Almost one in five (18.7%) current smokers usually smokes at home (Table 7). Almost 7 in 10 current smokers (69.8%) purchased cigarettes in a store and 92.4% who bought cigarettes in a store were not refused purchase because of their age. There was no significant difference between boys and girls, nor across regions.